

No 38

Jan 8th

No 4

Pneumonia.

J Upshur

Exam. Mar 12th 1814

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Pneumonia

The human body is liable to various forms of disease differing both in violence & duration. While some run their course in a few days, others are protracted to many months. Some are safely & easily removed by the efforts of the constitution alone, & others baffle the most skilful exertions of medical science. There are few which are more readily subdued by the prompt & early exhibition of suitable remedies, than pneumonia; but there are few which require more immediate attention; & few which, if neglected, will be productive of more serious & destructive consequences. Hence the necessity of attacking the disease in its commencement, before it is perfectly formed, & while it is in the power of medicine to remove it.

Pneumonic inflammation has been divided, by some nosologists, into different species, having different appellations according to the seat of the disease. This, however, seems to be, at least, an useless multiplication of names; for very often the true seat of the inflammation cannot be

History Symptoms

exactly ascertained. Very easily, at the same time, that the lungs & pleura are inflamed, some of the abdominal viscera are also affected; when if we were guided by the feelings of the patient alone, it would induce a belief that it was seated either in the lungs or pleura only. And, indeed, if it could be determined it would be of no real utility, for it would lead to no difference in the remedies necessary for the cure of the disease.

This disease makes its appearance with greater or less severity according to circumstances. Sometimes it is attended with ^{violent} symptoms from the beginning, the patient being affected with a severe pain in some part of the thorax immediately on the application of the exciting cause. When that is the case, the patient is, usually, unable to make a deep inspiration, & respiration is very difficult & laborious unless he is lying on his back. Sometimes, however, somewhat of an erect posture is easiest. The attack commences with a chilliness which is succeeded by other symptoms of fever, such as heat, thirst, restlessness, &c. The pulse is different according to the violence of the attack. Sometimes, owing to the violent excitement, the blood vessels are smothered (if I may be allowed the expression) & unable to act with vigour. In such a case the pulse is oppressed

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and there is neither pain in the ~~head~~^{neck} nor cough. Venesection relieves the ~~blood-vessels~~ of the head of blood that ~~afflatus~~^{afflatus} them, & brings on both of those symptoms, which is considered a favourable sign. Generally, however, the pulse is full, strong, hard, fugient, & quick.

A troublesome cough, for the most part (sometimes but commonly moist even from the beginning) distresses the patient, & causes great pain by shaking & distending the inflamed parts. This often makes him hold his breath to prevent the effort of coughing, & to avoid the consequent sneezing. Expectoration is, in the commencement, incon siderable in quantity, of thin consistence, & often streaked with blood. The violence of the pain, which is increased by coughing, causes a constant watchfulness. — Very often, about the second day after the attack, delirium supervenes; & unless the disease be removed by proper remedies a clammy sweat comes on & is soon succeeded by death. In otherwise suppuration takes place accompanied with hectic fever; & the disease assumes the form of a confirmed phthisis. The disease, however, does not often run its course so rapidly, but after the usual precursors of pyrexia, such as chills alternating with heat, headache, languor, prostration of strength &c. the symptoms, by which its character is more particularly marked, come on & often progress more slowly.

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A pain in some part of the thorax is a symptom which always attends pulmonary inflammation. It is not always in the same place, but is most commonly in the right side about the middle of the 6th or 7th rib. It sometimes takes place higher or lower, more backward or more forward. It is sometimes seated under the sternum; often in the left side; occasionally in the back between the shoulders. It is sometimes dull with a sensation of weight, but much often sharp & pungent. It is generally fixed after the disease is fully formed, but sometimes it flies to the sternum, scapula, or clavicle with a lancinating sensation.

In many instances the face is swollen & becomes purple in violent fits of coughing which impede the blood in its passage through the lungs. The head aches. The bowels are commonly constipated, but sometimes there is a looseness from the beginning. The urine is high coloured & small in quantity. The skin is dry & hot, & there is a great diminution of the secretions. The tongue is white & furred, a symptom which always attends synocha fever. Sometimes instead of being white it is tinged of a yellowish colour, which indicates the presence of bile accumulated in the prime vis. - The senses are, often much impaired. The power of smelling & tasting is almost entirely suspended, & the patient hears very imperfectly. Sometimes, in this, as

Terminations of Pneumonia
viz. Resolution

well as other diseases & every one is not equally
is much brighter, & the skin is not a uniform
yellow of fancy, such as he would not be exhibiting in a
natural & healthy state.

Blood drawn in the disease in question exhibit a singular
appearance & diff coloured wat. This appearance in the
blood however form a very uncertain criterion to such
judge of the degree of inflammation, for we know that there
are actions in the quickness or slowness of its flowing from
the vein. When it flows fast a full & free stream when
less rapid there will be more size & a narrow stream
though there when it flows from a small artery or
small vein from any other cause. It was conjectured by
Brentham that the blood flows over so fast as to
lose not steam horizontally from the open vein but went
sufficiently down along the skin, it is however of
another colour, which I confess I cannot account for, as
such a bleeding is very less serviceable.

Thrombosis terminates in various ways the most
& most frequent is by resolution; & indeed it does so
frequently in any other way. When the termination of
resolution it generally takes place in the course of the
first week of the disease it violent & the vessels are

it now won't does not last more than a
twi' week. In some instances it may last
some time & in symptom's case & it's a bad disease
it has some of it's best to be made to
over till the disease went & very seldom it is except
that without the use of remedies the man will
die most of it is fatal. Attention is now paid to
a opinion ascription to a similar matter which sometimes
does not die. In human anatomy comes
in & it is sometimes attended with a pustule of the mucus
it is often denominated as a critical remainder, not
wanting over the nose, & sometimes over the larynx
or eyes.

This disease sometimes terminates in suppuration, a
troublous & almost always fatal event. When this occurs the
common cold the patient feels a sensation of heat & pain
out of the chest & is affected with rashes & pustules
as over the skin & especially near the larynx &
cough becomes urgent. Next of all the heat
increases & upper extremities & tongue it burns in the nose
which burns & allows the air to pass, & a numerous
suppuration; as it is get't into the nostril, & a bone
& vessels undergo a hectic fever. In a few instant it is
seen that suppuration has been made in the nostril & there is

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This, however, tho' it may sometimes be of service in
our deliberations for their use, is not in the
practice of medicine, and the following considera-
tions with the animal in the case, so that we will
leave the question of the respiration & the how and
ought to be before, a time. It has been said, a
sucking that takes in the blood, does not, when done
in the lungs, do so much. But as the lungs are situated much
as the spleen or the heart, is to fill up the vacuum ex-
isted by the action of the respiration & intercostal muscles, it is
evident that we must stand in danger in any case, when
on the surface of the lungs & that they would remain, whether
the animal stand so taught in this manner, & be so ob-
liged to have in what I have observed with the animal
more or less, when it breathes, the first hesitation. When this
is the effect however the question should, certainly be po-
tained whenever there is a very large number & pressure
in the cavity of the thorax, or it would so contract the lungs
& lungs a & cause suffocation.

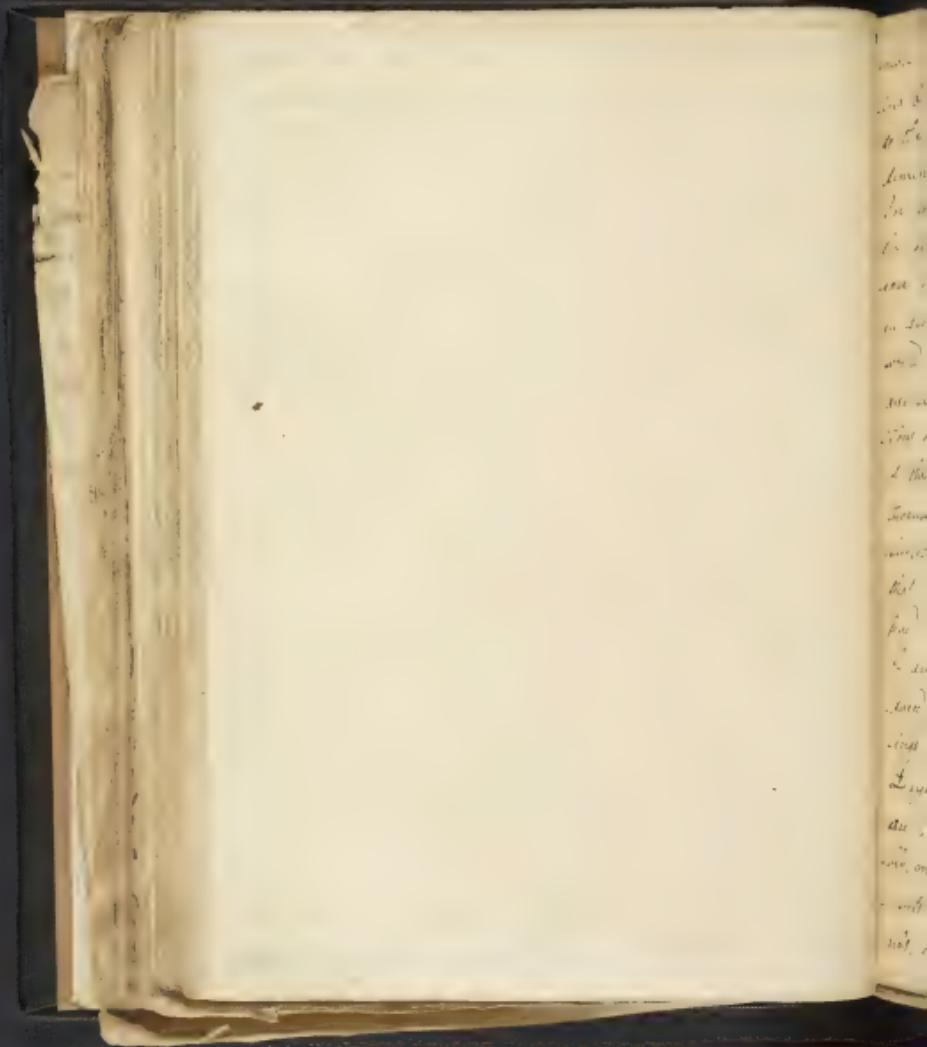
Therefore, in as it is, you will do better & consider
out with the respiration of the animal, & the following
numerous instances. Then the animal should be
the thorax & may be known in a moment, in the
position of respiration & it will be evident, whether the

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constitutions & it will be to the same effect &
more violent attack will be made. This however is
not the only cause, in the nature of their constitution
the subject is peculiar to him. The cause is the
excessive cause - it may admit of a cure but it is
to his disease & cannot cure itself, it may however
heal itself & there alteration is the result. It is however
necessary to nations most imminent in the air & stain
& especially in the latter season, the weather would affect
the increase & facility of the system.

more & more & more & more & more & more &
in all or more violent other causes & disease the
most injurious is cold applied to a heated system or vice
versa themselves. Does not the state of the system when
the exciting causes are applied have some effect in giving
the particular character of the fever? The weather when
the system is liable to have in various & sudden ways
heat to cold or vice versa is apt to change so often
as the system is liable it injurious & mortal. If these
circumstances should occur in a sick patient and would
not an inflammatory fever be the consequence? It has
been said that this disease may be caused in all those
causes which are capable of exciting the system to a



own vigorous action that could occur a man going
into the water seems to be compelled to make
to the reduction of disease than the mere inaction
or limitation of action.

In enumerating the causes of the disease... nothing
in state of the body should be overlooked, & because a
certain weight income of a particular cause may have the power
in such a state that fulminant action, and
would not in ordinary action in that case carry action to a
degree. Indeed the action can have no relation. En-
tities or individual species independent species also a relation
to the species or individuals. External causes may
increase sometimes produce phenomena in human life
as weas, and in the insect & other the portion of a certain
kind invasion may increase the living & death yet he will
find it not difficult to have recourse to his skill to the portion
to reverse the invasions. Then the invasions & the
and in this cause & is not too serious, & often small ones
just as more dangerous than copious ones.

Live draughts of cold water causes when the patient is over him
the rain sometimes to produce that disease, and that is looks
more often the cause of gout. - and more action
and sometimes the disease in the small ones of gout
not, exceeding the weight, weight of the water in more.

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In joining a judgment of the law of the state as much attention is given to the result of the trial.

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For if of a weak constitution the patient recovers in the case of the inflammation, will be protracted or not it fails, & will not be contaminated. If however he is of a weak constitution & a relapsing habit of the body of it will he cannot bear the nervous excretion & will no longer let it be applied. In this state which is most dangerous it is apt to become violent, & even to deprive women an appetite with it. It is generally fatal. Great delirium accompanied with sighing, indicates great danger. Delirium is less dangerous in children. If you see a child with elevation of spirit with delirium, show that it happens to be dangerous. If the operation of remedies should produce a more violent excretion. If the patient thrown up vomit becomes of thicker consistency & more violent with it of after vomiting. If violent should occur and he vomit with this it sufficient reason for supposing that the case will be fatal. If symptoms of mortification should come on, the case will certainly be fatal.

Although these symptoms are of much assistance in forming a correct diagnosis yet this is sometimes doubtful. & it is almost impossible to tell with certainty what will be the issue of the case. If therefore we are to give a prognosis it should always be certain. I. I. & I. I.

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as well as it aggr's the fevers & the patient looks as well as the reputation of the physician to make it still more unfavourable than the circumstances of the case ever to deserve.

The diagnosis of this disease is in the next place. There are some diseases however with which it is difficult to be confounded. Pneumonia vera abounds in cases of its symptoms & you might more than any other disease, from its similar symptoms, be inclined with some difficulty to confound it, in common with pneumonia vera. It you recollect at the same season & is excited especially in the country. But the symptoms are rather than the symptoms of the disease in question. The pain is more violent in this. It is more a sense of weight & oppression than in this. Expectoration ^{other} however through the nose and the sputum is not the case, always with pneumonia vera. It never subsists very much in the body, for it cannot be said to continue to a course of 24 or 48 hours, as it is impelled to itself night & day, it abides with you as long as there is any & it is very violent.

The pain in acute rheumatism is often in such a position as to make it appear like that in pleurisy, so that he is inclined to suspicion. The pain is as

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petite gencr's shott at the 1st & 2nd
R. side on the 1st his mind is to have the
patient lie extre'ly on the affected side which is not
the case in pneumonia. The reason is the 1st & 2nd R.
the side is in an inverted state so as to shorten the
intercostal anal. & a few other advantages with a confinement with
the 2nd & 3rd & 4th he says.

Pneumonia manifestly is well in its commencement
in higher situation to the pneumonia symptoms & it is with
almost impotency to other remedies in its highest state.
then physician's such as he is content usually in this
state Excision a copious sweat & dose in such cases
will be beneficial. There is a state in the side
a diminishing dissolution of the part will be seen & the
air in filling it.

With the disease is fully formed the best indication is to use
the inflammation & the air to moist the various
parts such as the nose & mouth otherwise a dose for most cases
will consist of a salve of 100 grains of a dead butter
which should be used in the first instance & no medicinal
unct should be used & the patient should then take the
best bleeding dress or copious & never so much as the
patient can bear. The syrups from the 1st & 2nd

When it is to be made we have no
rule there want the create a man more capable & more
quietly situated than himself & with the views of from
a small office. In this small office after we have
the examination it remains to be determined whether
it is best that we wait there at a time when it is at most
quietly. Some writers tell the patient to be quiet & to
continue a strenuous animal. But this is not a good rule
as in some instances it would be very unsafe to do so
& in all cases indiscriminately. For some bodies are much
more sensitive & apt to undergo such violent & to not
have such violent examination. In some cases one would
have given the patient a sufficient quantity of opium &
either it would not be safe to continue the examination or
longer at that time; yet a short time afterward the patient
will be well to undergo a sufficient quantity without so
safe or any other inconvenience. In any case of the
create we should have recourse to resection of the
symptom should again it be the same it is apparent
the more efficient it will be joined with the mouth
or teeth but however the it should be wisdom to do so. It
should be repeated as long as the pain in the throat
will not be relieved in time as a substitute it should
be the last & only. The trouble in this should not

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time should be avoided in the case of the simple
tum & the strength of the patient there is no doubt
will be the most best be sufficient to the case. Dr.
Sydenham remarks "we seldom know a man paralytic
who in your present without the loss of about two ounces
of blood, in another however it is generally sufficient to
bleed once or twice" This author we do not admit the
loss of blood to feel severe but also makes that the anima-
lum of what is sufficient to this. There have been cases
which required the loss of 6 or 10 ounces to subdue the
paralytic symptoms but there are six such cases in all
the loss of 4 or 5 ounces is ample sufficient. Dr. Sydenham
warns with Dr. Reddie and Dr. Newell against a loss
of ounces & that in either case the patient to be taken
care of in the commencement. Dr. Newell advises that
in removing a man bleed him to the number of one ounce
of his blood and specifies on the surface of the skin
immediately more blood will be added, however much
not later as from a subjection of venation and other
symptoms as urgent & are to be had in hand more or
of that number & when a man is bled the next
not well after appear it in second or third view we either
it do not at first appearance seem to prove a man
a delirious & delirous in fact & not in condition.

as well as to be known more in America, and to
attack women in that country.

There is no way except one to be most successful
ways regard to the cure of pneumonia when the patient
either breathes naturally or in a slow & quiet way. As a
child it will be simplest. If in the disease
the patient will allow it. It is a very debilitative
disease if it continues long & it may be a cause
of weakness still the cure of it would not be
lost if very much retarded. From the strength of the
patient will not allow of violent treatment from the air
& the brain & especially in exciting continue topical treat-
ments, ice baths or saupoudre will be of service.

After respiration is regular we can then
use the air in such a way as to move the air
in the body & especially move it about in the
lungs & lungs over the pleura not to those parts
where it seems possible that a pleurisy & other affection
not to speak of disease to exist in the lungs or not
unnecessarily often in hot weather. However it has been
done, the air which is used is either clean
& respiration. If this respiration is unable to produce a
cure from the air the part to use it is to that air
one portion it will be. Then the cure will

contemplate the texture of the skin so as to see if there is any
that may stimulate Capillary flow, thereby increasing
the pulse, or if it is a "mucous" or "mineral" powder.
Dental powder to make a diabolical one very soon, & the
mineral powders may be given along with them with according
advantages, & the result will be a very good one. The
water of the sea, & other salt water are also good, &
certain to excite the appetite & give a cure. If that can
not be had, small doses of sea sand, shells, driftwood, &c. thrown in
the water will be a service. Boiling the water & adding
water with sea sand & burning to send up before the sea is

The sufficient sentence is often enough given in
a broad, plain & clear & very good style, but it should be
ut with the actual action with any explanatory surround-
ing matter. The sentence is suitable when there is a striking contrast
in subject & object or in another connection & when
it conveys the habile of an action either to make
off it and its relation to existing hypocrites. In the place
of Dow's powder made with white sugar beaten in the same
as if paste, it may be used in the same way. When a man
comes on small doses of heat extract in an able
medium & then may be taken. It is good for
the eyes & the heart & the liver & the lungs.

There are several recent books on the subject of the in-

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by a broken rib, a violent inflammation is liable to come on & the means of subduing it should be vigorously put in execu-
tion. The action of the intercostal muscles should be prevented & the
rib left motionless by a bandage round the chest, so that res-
piration may be performed by the action of the diaphragm alone.
Its peripneumony is always apt to succeed the accident, & is a most
dangerous occurrence, every person, free from debility either having
a broken rib, or supposed to have such, should always be bled in
the very first instance. And this evacuation should be copious
whether it is designed to prevent the inflammation from com-
ing on, or to relieve it after it has taken place. The cough
should be particularly attended to as the motion produced by
it is liable to displace the ends of the fractured rib & to pre-
vent their proper union.

From whatever cause the disease may proceed, the room
in which the patient is confined, should, during its whole
course, be kept cool & the patient himself, comfortable.

The disease being subdued by these remedies, a relapse
is to be carefully guarded against, by avoiding exposure to cold
& all other causes that are capable of producing it. On account
of the great depletion which was necessary for the cure, the
patient experiences a great prostration of strength, & is often
much emaciated. In this state he requires tonics, & as his

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spirits are often much depressed after the removal of the violent excitement which he has had. A small portion of wine or porter has sometimes a very pleasant effect at the same time that it is beneficial. His diet should be nutritious, but light & easy of digestion. As soon as his strength will admit of it, exercise in the open air will be of service, & perhaps, there is no exercise more salutary than riding on horse-back.

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